Case 3458

Balintus D'Abrera, 2001, *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002 and *Gullicaena* Bálint, 2002 (Insecta, Lepidoptera, LYCAENIDAE): proposed establishment of availability

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Abstract. The purpose of this application, under Articles 10.1, 13.1 and 81.1 of the Code, is to stabilise the usage of five generic names of Neotropical butterflies by ruling that they are available from their original descriptions. D'Abrera (2001) and D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) proposed eight generic names in the LYCAENIDAE [Leach], [1815] in which they differentiated the type species, not the genus. The availability of some of these names has subsequently been interpreted differently by different authors. One of these generic names, *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, is widely used on websites. A second, *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001, has been treated as a nomenclaturally and taxonomically valid genus. A third, *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, is a junior homonym that was replaced with *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002 and *Gullicaena* Bálint, 2002. However, differentiating the type species does not satisfy the requirements of Article 13.1 of the Code, so all these names are unavailable. To promote nomenclatural stability, the Commission is requested to rule that the generic names *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001, *Gullicaena* Bálint, 2002, *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002 and *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 are available and place *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001, *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002 and *Gullicaena* Bálint, 2002 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and to place *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Chopinia* D'Abrera, 2001, *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Lucilda* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Pedusa* D'Abrera, 2001 and *Riojana* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

Keywords. Nomenclature; taxonomy; LYCAENIDAE; *Annamaria*; *Balintus*; *Chopinia*; *Eucharia*; *Gullicaena*; *Gulliveria*; *Lamasina*; *Lucilda*; *Megathecla*; *Pedusa*; *Riojana*; *Salazaria*; hairstreak butterflies; Neotropics.

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1. D'Abrera (2001) and D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) established eight generic names in the same work (Lepidoptera, family LYCAENIDAE). They are: *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (p. 194); *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001 (p. 195), *Chopinia* D'Abrera, 2001 (p. 196), *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (p. 195), *Lucilda* D'Abrera & Bálint,

2001 (p. 194), *Pedusa* D'Abrera, 2001 (p. 195), *Riojana* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (p. 195) and *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (p. 195). For seven of the eight names, the words and characters of the original description differentiate the type species – they do not differentiate the genus – so that they do not meet the requirements of Article 13.1 of the Code. For the eighth generic name, the words of the original description differentiate the type species and possibly three other species, but do not differentiate the genus (discussed below in items 8–12).

2. As background, D'Abrera (2001) and D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) proposed these generic names while the nomenclature of the EUMAEINI (THECLINAE) was being systematically corrected (Robbins, 2002; Robbins & Lamas, 2002) in anticipation of the first complete checklist of Neotropical butterflies in 80 years (Lamas, 2004). This project had been underway for more than a decade, and anticipated publication at that time was early 2003. To correct the nomenclature of these newly proposed generic names quickly prior to this publication, Robbins (2002):

(1) regarded two generic names (*Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 and *Chopinia* D'Abrera, 2001) as unavailable because they did not satisfy the conditions of Article 13.1 of the Code requiring that the publication proposing a new generic name should contain a 'description or definition that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate the taxon'.

(2) noted that D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) had placed the type species of *Eucharia* Boisduval, 1870 (p. 14) in *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint without mentioning *Eucharia*. Since *Eucharia* Boisduval, 1870 was preoccupied by *Eucharia* Hübner, [1820] (p. 181) in the ARCTIIDAE [Leach], [1815] (Lepidoptera) and since *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 was unavailable, *Lamasina* was proposed by Robbins (2002, p. 820) as a replacement name for *Eucharia* Boisduval, 1870 (type species *Papilio ganimedes* Cramer 1775, p. 64).

(3) regarded *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 as an available name because it was proposed as a monotypic genus, and differentiating the type species could be interpreted as differentiating the genus. Since *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 was preoccupied by *Gulliveria* Castelnau, 1878 (Pisces), *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002 (p. 820) was proposed as a replacement name for *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001. Later that same year Bálint (2002), proposed another replacement name, *Gullicaena* Bálint, 2002 (p. 135).

3. The original description of *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 is indicative of seven of the original descriptions (the eighth is discussed in items 8–12). It reads 'genus *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Balint gen. nov.; Type species: *Thecla draudti* Lathy, 1926; In NEOTROPICAL VII: 1107 treated as *Evenus draudti*. Likewise by other workers. However is distinguished from *Evenus* by shorter cell of f.w. (1/3rd of costal length), and extension of Vein 1 of h.w. into a lobed tail at tornus. Compound androconial patch on ♂ f.w. consisting of single circle within cell & quadrifurcate patch immediately outside discocellulars. Further, androconial patches on post discal & submarginal tornal areas of f.w. respectively.' Four available specific names were included in the genus.

4. This original description was interpreted by Robbins (2002) and Robbins & Lamas (2008) as 'In NEOTROPICAL VII:1107 [the type species was] treated as *Evenus draudti*. Likewise [it was so treated] by other workers. However [it] is distinguished from *Evenus* by shorter cell of f.w. (1/3rd of costal length), and extension of Vein 1 of h.w. into a lobed tail at tornus. [It has a] compound

androconial patch on ♂ f.w. consisting of single circle within cell & quadrifurcate patch immediately outside discocellulars. Further, [it has] androconial patches on post discal & submarginal tornal areas of f.w. respectively.'

5. The implied grammatical subject in each sentence of the original description of *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 is the type species, *Thecla draudti* Lathy, 1926 (p. 40). The characters given distinguish *Thecla draudti* from *Evenus* Hübner, [1819] (p. 78); they do not distinguish the other species that D'Abrera and Bálint (2001) placed in *Annamaria* (Robbins & Lamas, 2008). The words indicate that D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) purported to differentiate the type species, not the genus. The characters indicate that D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) purported to differentiate the type species, not the genus. This indication is not a 'lapse' due to poor taxonomy or poor command of language because the words and characters in all genera proposed by D'Abrera (2001) and D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) differentiate the type species, not the genus (as noted, there is one ambiguous case, interpreted differently by Robbins [2002], discussed in items 8–12).

6. Bálint (2005) re-stated his contention that *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 was available. In response, Robbins & Lamas (2008, p. 119) again concluded that *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 was unavailable.

7. Robbins (2002, 2004) treated the monotypic *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Riojana* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Lucilda* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Pedusa* D'Abrera, 2001 and *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001 (type species *Pseudolycaena tityrus* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1865, p. 248) as available names because differentiating the type species of a monotypic genus could be interpreted as being equivalent to differentiating the genus. In retrospect, this 'interpretation' was incorrect because Article 13.1 states that the new generic taxon, not its type species, has to be differentiated.

8. The original description of *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 reads 'genus *Salazaria* d'Abrera & Bálint gen. nov.; Type species: *Thecla sala* Hewitson, 1867; Originally placed by Draudt 1919, in the *aegides* group, but treated by others including d'Abrera in '*Thecla*' (*sensu lato*). Differs from *Johnsonita* by the vein 2 of h.w. extended into tail. Verso surface distinguished by near parallel post-discal white lines on both wings. ♂ lacks androconial patch.' Nominal species included in the genus were *T. sala* Hewitson, 1867 (p. 81), *T. maraches* H.H. Druce, 1912, *T. peonida* Draudt, 1919, *T. salaeides* Draudt, 1919, *T. photismos* H.H. Druce, 1907, *T. thespia* Hewitson, 1870 and *T. neildi* D'Abrera, 1995.

9. Since Draudt (1919–1920) had placed *T. sala*, *T. maraches*, *T. peonida* and *T. salaeides* in the *aegides* group, the words in the original description of *Salazaria* could be interpreted to distinguish just *T. sala* or to distinguish *T. sala*, *T. maraches*, *T. peonida* and *T. salaeides*. Since Draudt (1919–1920) placed *T. photismos* and *T. thespia* in the *thespia* group, the words in the original description of *Salazaria* do not differentiate the genus as proposed by D'Abrera & Bálint (2001).

10. The characters in the original description of *Salazaria* provide no evidence to determine what D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) purported to differentiate because the characters are inaccurate. For example, 'Vein 2' of the hindwing is not reported to 'extend into the tail' in THECLINAE (e.g. Takasaki & Shinkawa, 1998), but rather this vein terminates at the outer margin just posterior of the tail (cf. figure 3 in Robbins & Duarte 2005). The seven species that D'Abrera & Bálint (2001) placed in *Salazaria* are currently treated in four different genera (Robbins, 2004).

11. Robbins (2004) treated *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 as an available name because possibly differentiating four species by words could be interpreted as differentiating the genus.

12. Bálint (2005) argued that if *Salazaria* were available, then *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 would also be available. Robbins & Lamas (2008) responded that Bálint's (2005) argument is incorrect, but noted that the availability of *Salazaria* is a matter of interpretation. In retrospect, our response was incorrect; the name *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 is unavailable because the genus was not differentiated, as required under Article 13.1.

13. The names proposed by D'Abrera (2001), D'Abrera & Bálint (2001), Robbins (2002), and Bálint (2002) have been used in eight of the taxonomic and nomenclatural papers cited in this application. They have also been cited in another three articles and appear on eight websites (search done on March 18, 2008), which are listed on a separate document (held by the Secretariat).

14. The Global Butterfly Names project, initially funded by GBIF-ECAT program, plans to provide a stable worldwide scientific nomenclature of butterflies (around 18,500 species, 100,000 names) with the current classification as to genus, species, and subspecies. This project is about 70% completed, including all butterfly generic names (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/taxome/gbn/Lamas_Genera_04ii08.xls). The generic names discussed in this application are currently treated on this website following Robbins (2004).

15. *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001 and *Sálazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 have been treated as nomenclaturally and taxonomically valid genera (Robbins 2004), as has *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002 (type species *Thecla gigantea* Hewitson, 1867, p. 83), the replacement name for *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001. To maximise nomenclatural stability while sustaining the meaning of Article 13.1 of the Code, it is proposed, following Article 81.1 of the Code, to establish by plenary power the availability of *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001, *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002, and *Gullicaena* Bálint, 2002.

16. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary power to rule that the following generic names are deemed to be available:
   (a) *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation *Pseudolycaena tityrus* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1865;
   (b) *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Thecla gigantea* Hewitson, 1867, a junior homonym of *Gulliveria* Castelnau, 1878;
   (c) *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Thecla sala* Hewitson, 1867;
   (d) *Megathecla* Robbins, (26 June) 2002 (gender: feminine), replacement name for *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, type species *Thecla gigantea* Hewitson, 1867;
   (e) *Gullicaena* Bálint, (30 November) 2002 (gender: feminine), replacement name for *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001; type species *Thecla gigantea* Hewitson, 1867, a junior objective synonym of *Megathecla* Robbins, (26 June) 2002;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001, as ruled in (1)(a) above;

(b) *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, as ruled in (1)(c) above;
(c) *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002 (gender: feminine), as ruled in (1)(d) above;
(d) *Lamasina* Robbins, 2002 (gender: masculine), replacement name for *Eucharia* Boisduval, 1870;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
(a) *tityrus* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1865, as published in the binomen *Pseudolycaena tityrus*, the type species of *Balintus* D'Abrera, 2001;
(b) *sala* Hewitson, 1867, as published in the binomen *Thecla sala*, the type species of *Salazaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001;
(c) *gigantea* Hewitson, 1867, as published in the binomen *Thecla gigantea*, the type species of *Megathecla* Robbins, 2002;
(d) *ganimedes* Cramer, 1775, as published in the binomen *Papilio ganimedes*, the type species of *Lamasina* Robbins, 2002;

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
(a) *Eucharia* Boisduval, 1870 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation *Papilio ganimedes* Cramer, 1775, a junior homonym of *Eucharia* Hübner, [1820] (Lepidoptera);
(b) *Annamaria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Thecla draudti* Lathy, 1926, as not available from its original description;
(c) *Chopinia* D'Abrera, 2001 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Thecla mazurka* Hewitson, 1867, as not available from its original description;
(d) *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, as ruled as available in (1)(b) above, a junior homonym of *Gulliveria* Castelnau, 1878;
(e) *Lucilda* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Thecla crines* Druce, 1907, as not available from its original description;
(f) *Pedusa* D'Abrera, 2001 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Thecla pedusa* Hewitson, 1867, as not available from its original description;
(g) *Riojana* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001 (gender: presumably feminine), type species by original designation *Thecla thargelia* Burmeister, 1878, as not available from its original description;
(h) *Gullicaena* Bálint, (30 November) 2002 (gender: feminine), replacement name for *Gulliveria* D'Abrera & Bálint, 2001, a junior objective synonym of *Megathecla* Robbins, (26 June) 2002.

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Comments on this case are invited for publication (subject to editing) in the *Bulletin*; they should be sent to the Executive Secretary, I.C.Z.N., c/o Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).